FRIDAY, APRIL, 13, 1804.

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#### The Republican Speeches.

Some of our Republican friends in the Senate seem to labor under a delusion respecting the question at issue in the present tariff debate. The elaborate and very eloquent addresses already delivered by Mr. ALLISON of lows, Mr. Longs of Massachusetts, and Mr. Half of Maine, proceed upon the assumption that the old question as between protection and free trade is up again for discussion and settle ment. This is a great mistake.

Mr. ALLISON started the discussion in the wrong direction in his speech of last week, the first of the Republican series "We say," he remarked almost at the beginning of his speech. "that in levying the duties there should be a discrimination made for the encouragement and protection of those who labor and toil in our own coun try, and in doing this we are following again in the footsteps of the fathers." A considerable part of his speech was devoted to an attempt to show that the prosperity of the country has been greatest during those periods when the principle of protection to American industry has been most distinctly recognized in the tariff schedules. The whole speech was such a eulogy of protection as might be expected from Senator Allison, with a protest against a revolutionary attempt to over throw protection and to establish free trade in its place. The Democracy was attacked as the party of free trade.

To a still greater extent, the very learned and powerful address of the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE was devoted to the annihilation of a man of straw. Mr. Longe's speech was a historical, humorous, sentimental, statistical, and poetic defence of protection. The two great conflicting theories of customs taxation were fairly stated. Of course, there can be no doubt as to where the Massachusetta statesman stands. Corbett never pounded his sandbag more lustily than Longs pummelled free trade and the let-alone doctrine, in this speech, which would occupy about fifteen columns of THE SUN. The admirers of our brilliant friend will read Mr. Longe's speech, when they have leisure, with increased respect for his power of clear statement, and for the literary qualities which lend a charm to all the sentences that flow from his industrious pen. But they will read Lodge all the way through to the very last paragraphs, without finding a line or a word that bears on the question now before the Senate. There is something almost comic in the suddenness with which the Senator awakes to the fact that he has been talking for hours against nothing. "I do not," he says, at the end of his speech. propose to spend my time in discussing the bill before us. It embodies no policy and has no system. I turn from this printed deformity to the broad principle which the party to whom we owe this bill pretended to advocate, and which I have already discussed." It is just as if the Senator had written his speech immediately after the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention of 1892, and was now disinclined to waste so much industrious research and good writing.

Mr. HALE of Maine pursued the same general line of thought. The doctrine of protection to American labor and American industries was ably stated. The beneficial results of protection were alleged and supported by an imposing display of statistical etan. The main difference between Mr HALE's method of presentation and Mr. Longe's is that while the Massachusetts Senator did not recognize until the end of his remarks the fact that he had no free trade bill, no tariff-for-revenue-only, not even a revenue bill, to attack, the centleman from Maine acknowledged at the very outset the superfluous character of the oration he was about to deliver. He began with a challenge to Democrats of the Finance Committee to state the doctrine or principle upon which their bill was framed. He pointed out somewhat summarily the lack of agreement between the Wilson bill as modified under Mr. Voornees's superintendence and the meas ure demanded by the Democratic national platform. And then he went on to attack most energetically the Democratic principles which have been abandoned and be trayed by the Administration and the Democrate in the Senate and the House who are acting in concert with the Administration in the treasonable attempt to enact another purely, but terribly unequal and inequitable, protective tariff.

Such is the whole drift of the debate, on the Republican side, up to the present time. If we may be allowed to make an entirely disinterested suggestion, the Republican champions of protection are wasting their wind. They are advocating the very sort of a bill which Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. WILSON, and Senator VOORHEES want Congress to pass; namely, a bill drawn in the interests of special industries, and planned to rob the many for the benefit of the few. Moreover, Mr. Allison, Mr. Longe, and Mr. Hale are not in a position to champion the protection theory so effectively as Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. VOORHEES, for the simple reason that the Republican protectionists are out of power in the Executive branch of Government, and in a minority in Congress.

No wonder the country is taking little interest in the literature of this onesided debate. As the matter stands, it is much like what a joint discussion of the question of American liberty would have been in 1780, with Sir HENRY CLINTON in the negative and BENEDICT ABNOLD in the affirmative, presuming to represent the American side.

# England in Uganda.

When the British East Africa Company decided that Uganda was too large a load for private enterprise to carry, and asked British Government to assume the burden, a great hue and cry was raised in England by the talk of "scuttling out of the country." This policy would involve the sacrifice of British missionary enterprises on Victoria Nyanza, the probable massacre of many converts to Christianity. and the abandonment of an unhappy peo ple who, largely through British blundering, had been embroiled in civil war. Publie sentiment revolted against the ides. It | in the United States. Let the Tariff bill be was really the mandate of the British peo- | enzeted, and one of two things must follow:

the late Sir GERALD PORTAL to Uganda to inquire into "the best means of dealing with the country, whether through Zanzi-

ear or otherwise. Sir Gerald Portal lived to complete his eport, and on Tuesday it was made public, and yesterday it was officially announced that Great Britain would retain Uganda. Bir GEBALD strongly recommended its retention and its administration by a British Commissioner with a staff of officers and the force of Soudanese soldiers now in the

country. Ugauda, one of the finest portions of the lake regions, will thus remain the centre of British dominion in Africa. This is the most significant fact in the recent history of the continent. A great part of the upper Nile Valley has already been conceded to lie wholly within the British Sphere of Influence. No power can supersede England's claims upon the Mahdi's domain, when that vast territory is again open to the world. Egypt, from Alexandria to the Soudan, is occupied by British forces, and there is no reason to believe that England will cease to be the predominating influence there. The determination of the British Government to keep Uganda as a part of her African domain means, therefore, that when the time is ripe for England to move in and possess all the lands she is at liberty to claim, her merchants and missionaries may travel through inner Africa from Cape Town to the delta of the Nile, without crossing any foreign territory except German East Africa; and even there a line of British stations is now established along the shores

of Nyassa and Tanganyika. It is an interesting fact that almost simultaneously with the news that England will not abandon Central Africa come the tidings that KABA REGA, King of Unyoro, incensed by LUGARD's planting a line of forta along his frontier, has opened hostilities. The lesson of humility will be taught him at the mouths of British cannon, and the flag will be planted further down the Nile, on the shores of Albert Nyanza.

## Here Is the Situation

A communistic newspaper advocate of the Wilson bill's income tax declares that Senator HILL's exposure of the viciousness of that imposition and the utter needless ness of it as a revenue measure, will only make its supporters the more determined in their purpose to pass it. It is the particular feature of the bill, says this communistic organ, which is supported "most enthusiastically and most uncompromisingly" in the House; and therefore if the Senate strikes out the income tax, the majority of the House will only be the more resolute in insisting on its restoration at

What does this mean? It means that the advocates of direct and unequal class taxation are not struggling to introduce the imposition under Democratic sanction for the purpose of raising needed revenue, but simply to establish a precedent and a principle of taxation. They do not care whether the revenue that would be produced by the income tax of the Wilson bill be required or not. They did not put it in the bill to raise revenue, but to commit the Democratic party to a distinctively Populist and communistic theory of taxation, radically opposed to the essential Democratic prin-

ciple of government. They are so resolute in this revolutionary purpose that they are ready to sacrifice the Democratic party rather than not accomplish it, believing that from the rules of Democracy would arise a communistic party in which they would be leaders and prophets. Whatever else goes out of the WILSON bill or whatever else is put into it, and however great the revenue it provides for, the income tax, they assert, "is in the bill to stay."

Accordingly, they are determined to make the Wilson bill thus loaded a pivotal Democratic measure, and to dragoon the Demo cratic majority in Congress into its support as a test of party fealty. The bill would have no interest for them if this vicious and dangerous feature of class taxation were

eliminated from it. They are the more determined and the confident in their course becau ready they have bulldozed even stout Democratic enemies of a principle of taxation so un-Democratic into accepting the WILSON bill with that forbidden feature included. Cowardly Democrats in Congress and news papers hitherto unalterably opposed to such vicious Populist legislation, are actually supporting it under the pressure of that bulldozing. The Communists, disguised as Democrats, are resolved that unless this principle of class and disproportionate taxation, directed against the accumulation of private property, is accepted by the Democratic majority in Congress, no reve nue measure shall be passed. It is, with them, the income tax or nothing; and hence, now they have the impudence to attempt to read Senator Hill out of the Democrati party because he refuses to betray Demo cratic principle under their threats. HILL the honest and courageous partisan, exhorts Congress to make its taxation Democratic. They are determined that it shall be Populistic, communistic, and vindictive

against property. That is the situation as described by the ommunistic organ of these conspirators against Democracy, and undoubtedly the description is correct. The Wilson bill mischievous and un-Democratic in all other respects, cannot be passed unless it serves also their particular and treacherous and destructive Populistic and communistic purposes.

# The Tariff Bill and Canada.

The destructive effect of the Tariff bill upon the industries of our border States and upon the growth of annexation sentiment in the Dominion of Canada was set forth on Wednesday by Senator Halk in a speech which should commend itself to all American citizens who desire to see our flag wave over the whole of this continent, from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mex ico. The Senator showed that, as regards the products of the Dominion which come into competition with the products of our own people, the bill has been constructed in a fashion that could not have better satisfied the Canadians had the schedules and duties been fixed by a committee of the Ottawa Parliament.

What are the products of the Dominion which, if the Tariff bill becomes a law, will be thrown upon the American markets to the grave detriment of the State of Maine and of all the sister commonwealths which adjoin the Canadian border? They include lumber in all its forms, wood pulp, granite, lime, buckwheat, oats, potatoes, starch, wool, sheep, horned cattle, horses, and fish. In the production and sale of such commodities American citizens will not be able to compete with their Canadian rivals. partly because the latter possess superior transportation facilities, but mainly for the reason that the cost of labor is nearly fifty per cent, lower in the Dominion than it is

rder States, or the earnings of American farmers, lumbermen, fishermen, and workmen of every kind must be seriously cut down. In these States, it is not the manufacturer or distributer who will be principally affected; on the contrary, it is the producer of raw products who will suffer

most from the projected legislation. Those features of the Tariff bill which embody concessions to the Canadians at the cost of American producers, were discussed by Senator Hall not only with reference to their bearing on the industries of Maine, and of the whole zone of frontler States, but from the view-point of our national interests. It is unquestionably true that, whatever criticism may be justly levelled at many details of the McKINLEY act, that measure in its relation to Canada was wisely framed, and calculated, as time went on, to powerfully stimulate a movement of the utmost importance to this country. It practically said to the Consdians, that so long as they remained the subjects of a European power, they must abandon the hope of gaining free access for their products to the markets of the United States. For them there would never again be reciprocity, since there could be no fair interchange of products between a market of 70,000,000 consumers and one of 5,000,000. If they desired the advantage of free trade with the great American republic, they could obtain it in one way only, namely, by entering the Union and assuming their share of the political and economical burdens which are borne by citizens of the United States. Such was the message carried to the Canadian people by the McKINLEY act, and, if Congress would persist in that attitude, nothing could long check the drift of public feeling in the Do minion toward political fusion with this country.

Reciprocity, we repeat, would be prepos erous; but it is something far more than reciprocity which the Tariff bill would give to the Canadians. Instead of proposing to exchange a great market for a small one, it offers everything for nothing. It demands o reciprocal privileges from the Ottawa Parliament. It concedes to the Dominion gratuitously what Canadian Liberals would buy with the complete extinction of duties on American manufactures. The effect of such a needless and reckless concession will be to cut the ground from under the feet of the Canadian Liberal party, to stifle the development of annexation sentiment, to postpone the union of the two countries for an indefinite period, and convert the Dominion into a rival and probably hostile power. We cannot see how any genuine Americans, whatever their party affiliations, can fail to think that this consideration alone, in the broad domain of statesmanship, should defeat the Tariff bill in its present form.

A Funeral at the Chicago Press Club. There is a Press Club in Chicago. It is composed of persons having no connection with the daily press. The scandalous irreverence and vulgarity that were permitted at a funeral in the rooms of the Chicago Press Club last Sunday must not, then, be laid to the charge of the workers for the daily press of Chicago. The funeral was that of BEN KING, a humorous writer of some talent. His sister and other rela tives were present. A clergyman repeated a psalm, made a prayer, and spoke a few words of praise for the dead and consolation to the living. Then a member of the Press Club came forward and delivered a little eulogy. Then the President of a famous and hopelessly vulgar institution of Chicago, the Whitechapel Club, was asked to speak. He went to the head of

the coffin and spoke as follows: "Bus has the best of it. We fare the worst in being alive. He is the first man in our club to die and be will be the last to be forgotten. I do not know of any-thing better to say than to repeat a Whitechapet sentiment, which runs

Then stand to your glasses steady. And drink to your comrade's eyes Here's a beaith to the dead alread;

"This caused a shudder," says the reporter of the Chicago Times, "not only in the veiled row, whence came the affectionsobbing, but in the hearts of those who had known BEN KING best. It made the clergyman nervous in his chair, and he looked up in amazement." But worse was to come. The person from the club with the appropriate name was succeeded by a person of the name of HULL, who rounded off his remarks with this preposterous flubdub, called "Vale BEN KING," written by J. M. [Jackass Maximus]:

"Dear Bux, Come back again, And that there ten Is yours. We miss you, Bur; I've felt so had in years.

"To leave us now, You had a showif you've got to go."

Still worse remained behind. One Jour McGovern began by these urbane and repectful assertions: "BEN KING was a fool. He had the face of a fool and the expression of a fool." Prolably McGovern meant that Mr. King's face was that of a born jester, a clown, a Shakespearean fool. If he did mean that, it was not a congruous or decent thing to say at that place and time. He left the impression on the hearers, however, that he meant fool in its common and natural sense. "He made no modifying statement, nor did he intimate, as he doubt less intended to do," says the Times reporter "that all good fellows must necessarily be fools, jesters, and the like. The sister and friends from St. Joseph apparently did not appreciate the point, and the sobs grew louder." After the Press Club and its guests had sufficiently insulted the dead and pained the sincere mourners, the members "lingered about, some protesting at what the clergyman had said and others scolding because he had made the occasion gloomy. The sister and her friends were scarcely able to stand."

The strangers from St. Joseph were not accustomed to Whitechapel ribaldry. They were used to seeing death treated reverently. They didn't know that there were persons, roughly classed as human, to whom blasphemy and the bawling of drinking songs and doggerel rhymes in defiance of death are a proof of noble intellectual powers, and who seek to degrade the mystery of death and the sanctity of sorrow to their unspeakable vulgarity.

Some such persons the Chicago Press Club contains. It is proper, therefore, to point out again that that club is not com posed of writers for the daily press of Chi cago. The shame of the brutal and insulting proceedings authorized and conducted by the club, and participated in by its members last Sunday, belongs in no part, we are glad to say, to the employees of the daily newspaper press of Chicago. If there are, as there must be, right-minded men, genuine workers for the weekly press, in that club, they owe to the name which it has somewhat breakly assumed to try the that impelled the Government to send I either the enumerated industries will be I to make the club apologize for Sunday's

performance; and if they fall to bring about such an expression of repentance, they should resign. For the Chicago Press Club, If it doesn't show a due sense of its sins, will be regarded by decent newspaper men as a collection of cheap and nasty vulgarians and loaters. Their speech bewrayeth them.

## Caldwell Speaks to Its Son.

The lovely village of Caldwell is just be hind the Second Mountain in New Jersey It is justly famous for the superior quality of its ozone, its flourishing Penitentiary, and its large contribution to American po litical history. Caldwell contributed the

Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND. If there are two ears in the White House which are deaf to admonitions from every other source, they should at least hearken to the voice of Caldwell. That town is Dem ocratic from away back, it has always been proud of its steadfast Democratic record and it has rejoiced in the political eminence of its most distinguished son. Up to the present week Caldwell has stood by Mr. CLEVELAND, and sworn by him. Now it is swearing at him.

In the election of Tuesday the Republicans carried Caldwell for the first time They swept both the township and the borough. This remarkable political event is something more than a message to the White House. It is a mandate. What Caldwell says to the Hon. GROVER CLEVE LAND is this:

"Son of my loins, good-by! If Democ racy means what your Administration says it means, income tax and all, farewell to Democracy, also. Untie the filial band.'

# The Rich and the Poor.

All advocates of the Populistic income tax must find fault with the Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN'S opinion that a Represent ative's salary, in accordance with Senator GEORGE's resolution affecting all Congress men, should be reduced from \$5,000 to \$4,000 If we are to abandon the Democratic principle of equal taxation, will Mr. CLEVELAND or any other Populist tell us why a public servant such as a Repre sentative in Congress, should be entitled to take out of the public Treasury more than the average citizen can gain in other pursuits? The average income of men in this country is less than \$1,000. For the honest socialistic leveller of society. those earning more than \$1,000 must be classed as rich and those earning less may be classed as poor. Why should a Congressman, the supreme instance of a people's servant, be deliberately placed in the rich men's class with a salary of more than \$1,000, and then, by the inevitable demands of sociallatic despotism in the future pay back part of it as an income tax?

If superior personal ability in commerce is to be legally penalized by an income tax. it can't decently receive any extraordinary compensation in public life. To put the Congressman's salary at \$4,000 would outrage the very principle on which the CLEVE LAND-WILSON income tax is founded.

The White House theory demands that all Federal officers' salaries should be cut down to, at the most, \$1,000, and, by way of example, why shouldn't the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND'S head the list?

Our esteemed never-say-die Mugwump contemporary, the Boston Beraid, totters to the CLEVELAND-Populist scratch with the remark that "Senator Hill will be compelled to decide whether he will stay in or go out of the Democratic party." The question is very different and very much

bigger than that, namely, Shall the Democracy be Democratic or Populist?

Mr. ANDREWS, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, in his report yesterday to the Mayor on the operations of his department for the first three months of the current year, shows that proportionately to the amount of work done, there has been a marked decrease in the cost of doing it; that the total saving in the cost of operation, as compared with the first three months of last year, is \$21,050.58, and that the total expenditure has been \$08,938.59 less than it was during the corresponding period of the past difference in the amount expended for new tock, and \$2,835.63 to the amount expended

for the removal of snow. It appears that 382 miles of paved streets are swept daily (except Sundays), and no part of he city is neglected.

A correspondent of THE SUN has written to urge the objection of unconstitutionality against the Provident Loan bill. He point to Section 13 of Article 3 of the State Constitution, which prohibits the Legislature from passing any private or local bill in the following cases: To change the names of persons laying out, opening, altering, working, or discontinuing roads or alleyways, or draining swamps: incorporating villages; locating or changing county seats : changing the venue in eivil and criminal cases; providing for the election of Boards of Supervisors; selecting. drawing, or impanelling jurors; opening o conducting elections or designating places of voting: increasing the pay or allowance of public officers during the term for which they are elected; granting to a corporation or in dividual the right to lay down railroad tracks; regulating the rate of interest on money, o granting "to any private corporation, association, or individual, any exclusive privilege immunity, or franchise whatever.

Again, Article S. Section 3, of the Constitu tion declares that all corporations chartered Ly the State shall have only the privileges enjoyed by individuals, and shall be subject

to te sued in the courts as natural persons. It might appear from all this that there is so little left by the Constitution for the New York Legislature to do, that its annual sessions are waste of time. But when one comes to look deeper into the subject, there appears in the Constitution this exemption, "that the legal Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section," and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The Legislature can do any of the things prohibited provided the job is done by general, and not by apecial law.

It would be well for the defenders, expounders. champions, and extollers of the Constitution to remember this, and to note particularly the profound distinction between genera and special laws. There is nothing in the togetitution to prevent the Provident Loan people from taking a smaller rate of interest for their money than the law allows them.

Farmer DUNN is in one respect the most emarkable prophet the world has ever seen When his predictions fall to predict worth corn cob or a potato bug, he gathers his wisdom together, and the next day he tells us the reason why he fulled. All hall. Farmer DUNK, king of prophets!

'hing Me the Old Songe," from the Lundon Duty Polyruph, Armen, March 29 - A brilliant assemblage gathered his afternoon at the French Archmological School to sear the first perfurmance of the "Greek Hymn Apollo," the music and words of which, engraved on a marble siah, were discovered last autumn in the ex-cavations at Delphi. The hymn was sungfor the first lime to a modern audience, after being baried in the earsh for upward of 2,000 years.

And This to Fome, "Calamencol" From the London Dutly Teleproph.
Cartain vocables garmans to Calumbian sell, augh a
Shaquebanna. " Eappahannock." "Calamason, THE DEMOCRATIC CRISIS.

Shall the Party of Jefferson He Converted Into a Populist Mobile Views of Home-eratic Journals on Senator Kill's Speech, From the Brooklyn Emple.

The Eagle would rather have the McKinley aw without an income tax than the Wilson Tariff bill with one. It is the revival of sectionalism in polities. The nation had got over ectionalism. The Democracy had beaten sectionalism. The Republican party had got tired of it. There had been enough, however, in the sectionalism surviving the war for a thirty years' lease of Republican power. The revival of sectionalism on seconomic lines is hardly less unfortunate than was its existence on lines of civil war. President Cleveland has time to trump Senator Hill's best eard. The President should promptly declare that he will veto any Tariff bill-however good-that has any income tax in it, on the ground that such a tax is unjust in itself and will be sectional in itself and will be sectional in its effect. If the President fails to do so he will do more for Senator Hill than the latter has been able to do for himself. There is yet time, but there is very little of it.

From the Philadelphia Re-Senator Hill's position is that of a sagnejour and far-seeing politician. He has blazed the way through the wilderness in which the Demperats in Congress have entangled themselves in following the spotted helfer of Populism.

From the Albany Arrow. Senator Hill apeaks as the spokesman of Democracy, and his words will find their scho in Democratic hearts.

From the Harrierd Times Hill's speech is strong. It lifts him up. Events and elecumstances have united to give him power at this juncture, and he uses it.

From the Post-Express. Senator Hill's speech has special value because the Senator is a man who says frankly what he means and who will vote in support of his opinions. He is not like Presiden Cleveland who writes commonly to deceive public opinion, nor like Senator Voorhees, who talks for any cause as if he were a paid attorney. You may like or dislike Mr. Hill's statement of purpose and belief, but at least you know that you have come against the genuine convictions of a man, not some mere pretence

I rom the Uties Daily Press. Hill's speech marked a new era in Democratic national politics.

From the Rockester Union and Aleest Senator Hill delivered by far the ablest and nost Democratic speech made in Congress on the so-called Tariff bill, in uncompromising opposition to the rider of a proposed income tax on its back.

From the Newburgh Daily Regula The speech of Senator Hill carried with it the ring of true Democracy. His arraignment of the faults of the national Administration carried with it no spite nor malice. He gave full credit where credit was due, and in this he disappointed those who hoped to see unjust

and indiscriminate denunciation. From the Rochester Herald.

In taking a stand positively and inflexibly against the income tax Senator Hill unquestionably voices the sentiment of opposition of New York. The Democracy made no mention of an income tax in its last national platform, and it did not appear as an issue in the campaign. But the Populists did demand an income tax, and the Senator justly criticises the framers of the Wilson bill for going to the vagrant and wild-eyed third party for one of its devices for raising revenue.

From the Hartford Times,

Do you care to know how Senator Hill's speech strikes one who, for various reasons, has hitherto been strongly prejudiced against Well, having carefully read it, I pronounce it the ablest and greatest political argument that has been delivered in this country during the last twenty-five years. Its comprehensiveness is no less remarkable than its acuteness. Its invincible logic is made even graceful by a wreath of pertinent illustration. Its simplicity and lucidity are wonderful. It rises high above all partisanship because it is the vital development of principles which lie at the foundation of our system of govern-E. P. PARKER.

# HARTFORD, April 10.

From the Chicago Resent. It turns out that Senator Harris of Tennesses had an experience pracisely similar to that of Senator Palme of Illinois in connection with the appointment of a Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia. As the latter went to the White House to ask the office for Frank Law'or, so did the former go in the interest of ex-Gov. Taylor of his State. After listening to the

Senator's argument Mr. Cleveland said:

"But den't you consider that this position belongs to the people of the District of Columbia, and that a Dis

trict man should be appointed."

Mr. Harris finally admitted reluctabily that he did, notwithstanding his advocacy of Mr. Taylor. "Then," said Mr. Cleve and, "that settles the cas

se far as Mr. Taylor is concerned." the after a negro from Kansas City was

# Chicago Demoralized Them.

From the London Figure.

The members of the Reyal Welsh Ladies' Choir exhib ited their extreme loyalty the other day by some very curious behavior. They were on board the royal yachi Alberta. Fome of their number found a hand basin in which they were told the Princess of Wales had jus washed her hands and face. So what did they all de but one after another perform their own ablutions in the self-same water which had been used by her Royal

# See, the Conquering Heroine Comes !

From the London Figura.

Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, who a few weeks ago was elected Mayer of the town of Onehunga, New Zealand, has been made a Justice of the Peace. This position, of course, gives the lady power to six in the police court and adjudicate in small cases of assant, drunkennes &c. Australian women are elated at what they can sider a great victory for their agitation for equality.

From the London Standard,
The magistrates at Bourne (Lincolnahire) yesterday ted Mrs. Mary Ann Sharpe of Counthorpe as one of the Overseers of the Poor in the division

### On the Strict Q. T. Hoke Smith is learning to dance. - Smith Advertises

Down deep in the gloomy cellars Of the Patent Office, where There's a dearth of curious gamers And a dearth of wholesome air. At midnight, when the watches Are still, and never a sound Can disturb the selemn quiet A couple of men are foun L

Is Bennett, sweet Claudie N. Hoke's private sec This couple, and these two only. When all the others have gone Dance down there, deep in the cellars, Till the first gray atreats of dawn. and Hoke Smith, he is the pupil.

Hoke Smith is one, and the other

And Claudie is master, there, For he is a dancer from Wayback, and knows all the arroir fairs Of the waits direct and the german The charges, the wriggle and now, and there in the midnight shadows, He is teaching the Mokeamith how. He gives him the movements by numbers, The Hekesmith skips and jumps, Keeps legging it through the waitnes,

Till be has a case of the thumps: But brave and persistent he hos While Claudie N. whisties the air, Which measures the fairy fectatops Of Hoke Smith, the debonair. For Hoke, in the social circle

Which lately he's mingling in. Is next to committing sin and Hoke has a vaniting ambition. To shine in the very best set. And show to these Georgia Crackers That he is Bodiesy's pet. So, deep in those gloomy callars Of the Paisnt Office, where

There's a dearth of ourious gazers and a dearth of wholesome air. . So burst like a bleating planet. . On the sectal firmament.

THE WOMAN QUASTION.

The Indiceretty of the "Cachtres" and of the "Stjent Staterhood,"

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Nor: I have very little faith in the metives of the woman blatant and 1 rawling, who goes scolding about the country about the dreadful state to which men have reduced the woman half of creation; the woman who would seem to be content with nothing short of the entire subjugation of every man upon earth. It is a pity that these exceedingly disagreeable and agreesive women should be confounded with the earnest and womanly workers and put in the same entagory by those frothy and superficial members of their own sex who, having a smattering of smariness with tongue or pen, call into

ridicule the subject of franchise for women. This movement for franchise, begun so many years ago, has grown to such immensity and intensity that even its enemies, who have for solong professed to look upon it with disdnin as being too small and weak to make any war against, are now compelled to acknowledge its importance.

The article in last Sunday's Sux headed 'My Silent Sister" arraigns the prating and

posing woman, and serves her right. But the worst point about her is not touched upon, and that is her insincerity; for a person must be a sexiess creature indeed who would give utterance to some of Miss Banks's quoted

sentiments and really mean what she said. qualy when she inveighs against constanct and maternity? By what sort of sophistry are ballots and

bables made to diametrically oppose each other? In order to get our rights, is it neces sary to deprive men of theirs? Must we in revenge for our wrongs inflict wrongs in return It takes two to make a bargain, especially a matrimonial bargain, else there would not be matrimonial bargain, else there would not be so many discontented old maids crying aloud in the market place that constancy is not a virtue. Although matrimony may not be the end and aim of a woman's life any more than it is that of a man's, there seems to be no good reason why a woman should be considered feeble minded because she dritts into it as natugally as a duck takes to water. It is not alwars drifting, either, to sail ander into the port of matrimony; sometimes it requires considerable skilful handling of the tiller, and there is such a thing as being wrecked in port; and one should not be too hard on wrecks either in or out of nort. Out of the content ment of a happy neart one should be generous. Miss Banks may be querulous and superficial but it is too hard to call her satirical and earnest.

earnest.

Earnest women think before they nut their floughts out to run alone before the public; and aurely Miss Banks could not have thought before she spoke when she said that "women had done enough in the way of love." Such talk does not saver or equal rights. Its ounds more like a call to women to surmount a ridiculous height, walking, meanwhile, roughshod over all that is beautiful, trampling under foot all that is tender and womanly, and striking out from the shoulder right and left at our astonished brothers, and showing them far less consideration than they have shown us in the past.

striking out from the shoulder right and left at our astonished brothers, and showing them far less consideration than they have shown us in the past.

To gain what? A bare, bald eminence, crowned with a few scrubby trees on which to nail the flag of women's rights!

No love, no sentiment, no constanty! But the lips in progress every one with a "strong, earnest tace" and not a sign of a "peach complexion or a languishing eye." They are all brain, and there is no sex in brain.

Better by far the vailey of humiliation and—maternity. One would think in listening to the harangues of some of these would-b-leaders of women that they were, as a sex, bound to the floor of some nelsoms dungeon when they entered the marriage state, and that the child-bearing which resulted from this state was as much to be dreaded as the rats that infest the traditional underground prison. They are very far from feeling as they talk or their brains are badly diseased. Such senseless clamoring is not going to bring the bailot any sconer nor show that woman is any more capable of using it with discrimination after she gets it. If women who aspire to be leaders in this great cause of emaccipation and the progress of women kineerery at heart, they would never cast one sine upon the quiet home life, under the inducrees of which are lorn and reared the men and women who will think and act, rather than spend their broath in invective.

But insincers as are these "cacklers," they are not more so than many of the army of "silent sisters" who refrain from expressing their thoughts and feellings, a come accesses they their thoughts and feellings.

But insincers as are these "cacklers," they are not nore so lian many of the army of "silent sisters" who refrain from expressing their thoughts and feelings; some because they have not the courage of their convictions, others because they fear a disruption of the home or added unhantiness as the price which would be exacted if they should make confession of thinking for themselves and that their thoughts were not the colorless reflections of others, ideas.

thoughts were not the coloriess reflections of others, ideas,
Nome are kept silent because they can never wholly divest their minds of superstitions which they nursed with their mother's milk, others keep still because they do not know enough to speak; but few, very few, are silent through any excess of contentment.
But through all this chaotic clamor on the one side and the eloquent silence on the other marches the army of true workers, with their shoulders to the wheel of advancement; working too hard at their soul-appointed tasks to anounders to the wheel of advancement; working too hard at their soul-appointed tasks to
turn aside for the giggle of silly girls or the
gabile of sillier women. They are serene in
the belief of the ultimate triumph of a principle which has withstood for over forty rears
the onslaughts of ridicule and vituperation,
and that will triumph over all its adversaries,
whether they be open enemies, insincere

friends, or that great multitude of silent but discontented women.

MARY SARGENT HOPKINS. WELLINGTON, Mass.

## Peter Not a Rabb'. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: S. B., in his

letter published in THE SUN of the 6th inst., under the heading of "Jews and Their Names." asserts in regard to St. Peter, upon whom and his successors in office our Blessed Redeemer built the Church He was about to estab lish, that he was "a great learned rabbi found by our Saviour among His followers, and that his name was Simon bar-Jona Kaipha or Kaiphas." All this is in direct contradiction to the narrative of the New Testament, than which better historical evidence I cannot imagine to exist. In it we read that Peter was a boor fisherman, earning his livelihood in his humble calling; nowhere said to have been learned nor to have shown any evidence of it; that he was not found that instantaneously called by the Saviour to follow Him and become a fisher of men instead of fish. Syro-Chaldaic was the language in current use at that time in Judea (Hebrew having ceased to be a spoken language), and Christ must have spoken it in his conversation with His disciples and in addressing the people. Consequently He must have used a Syro-Chaldaic word meaning Trock, and that word is believed to have been "Cephas," by which name Peter is designated once, if not more, in the New Testament. Cephas was rendered in Gireek by Petros and translated in Latin by Petrus. S. I. should furnish his authority, more reliable than the New Testament for the Jewish historical facts which he puts lorward. which better historical evidence I cannot

# One Eff et ef the "A. P. A."

New York, April 12. A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

To THE ESSTON OF THE SUN-SU. The man who form the A. F. A. believe that they are doing tarm to the Catholic Church. But as a matter of fact they are doing her good, as the following incident will show. A few days ago a Catholic Irishman, who had not prac-tised his religion, gone to the sacraments or to church tised his religion, gone to the sacraments or to church in many years, met his pastor, and howing politicly in him, and 'Father did you see this?" at the same time showing him, a newspaper containing a bitter attack and Calculus ty the 'Lev 'Sadions'. Feets, a champion of the A. F. A. No. 's and the prises, "I have best many the best of the same time. "Well father," said the iritimes to weak such times. "Well father," said the iritimes to weak such times. "Well father," said the iritimes of mondicine such times to if they helicare had in a says. They are threatening the off-the helicare had a property of the same of mondicines and the father and the father. I light is the case of a man whom a worsal missioned given by the deadle and time fathers which we had a possible said the threate of the "A. F. A. benegit him back to the tatch of him fathers. There are doubtless many such cases.

Agust 11, 1894.

> Springer Sings from Springfield. ATR : Not the Nose'y and Nine, but the One Elected,

Hall One! The only Democratic one. At Springheid, on the Sangamos We have riseled; With what a wish, uprogrous delight

We half this one cient, because he might Have been tejected. Atu: Only One Democrat Sected in Springfold, Ellinds. Only one-man elected here, Only one-Democrat to cheer,

Only one-knews where he le at Only one-Springfield Democrat. Only one-whose soul is lifted up, Only one-who's spared the bitter cup. Only one-who didn't less the game. Only one-who got there just the same Only one-to jump the Yarid bill. Only one-whom allver didn't kill Only one—who wasn'tznegged on Lil. Only one—that Mugwumps didnt' get, Only one—who path his party debt, Only one—saved from out the wreck. Only one-not singged to the nack.
Only one-who seemed to know the rope Only one on whom to hang our hopes Only one-man elected: If --

SUNDERWA

-An Indiana weman aged 22 resains for a divorce

rom her D2 year-old husband -Whale ratching with the Edwards brothers of Amagangett is now only an organisms everteement in the life of a family whose business it is forming we to the insatiable demands of the annumer location. Autapay sett, however, is an yet not altriger her a miled by the an most incursion of e-ph attended city to be and there as

and its neople. -Bushop fattlejoba appropriately received as a rit--mining latitations appropriately received as agri-tions completione a quarter of a century of the Episcenal office an one-byst rine. A few New York fewelers are not make a ne h at rings with very area settings. They are away in raided Bishops store, and in the Chorch of England, on well as in the Homas

Catholic thursh, the ring is part of the Bishops to -Fan Demingo's adoption of the gold standard should interest a good many persons in this town it cluding those behaviors printers who have little to manufactured many of the paper rooter need in many

of the spacesh American countries can Documen has been less profitable to the modes; printers than some other Nintes because she has had fewer revenitions centre of population in the almost continuous line of villages between Philiple and Wilmington, is to have all the street railways connecting it with neigh boring towns and cities or negulated onser the man agement of a single company. This means the nitimals netting of a remarkably rich and prosperous semi-

urban community with lines or government will apprequently make of a whole county essentially While the Magrars of this town will maintain their native pride of race, there is much provides no ween them and their fellow Hungarian Hebrews, Shoraks, or Crosts. For sof the Varvierses, dents are remarkably accomplished Hogical and as such able to communicate with the many tengant Hungarian colony in all its branches. The Mayras

onk stores books are kept for readers of every line

garian tengue. -The art of name giving has been so abused by the pullders of apartment houses that persons of to is a .. glad to live in a house that is a nown on y by a r Half the languages of Furone dead and living have drawn upon in the easieh after high-sounding easies for apartment houses, and there are some hypernames among the number that many strange minded with mental anguish. Meanwhile many strange minded tenants live on in happiness, unconscious of the re-mendous significance of names that are daily usen their tongues ands,

-Although there are some recent instances of an tempts to establish in New York tiny shops devoted to a slugic line of small articles, the femiency here is not so to simplify and differentiate trade, but rather to bring together many varieties of goods under a vince roof, whether the stop he great or small shops that once kept only neckwear and shirts now tend to comber their slock with boots and hats. There used in be many glove stores wi ere gloves alone were but many of these have added to their stock lares bandberchie's and the like.

-Lewis C. Vandegrift, who has been nominated

United States District Attorney for the District of Its a ware, might have been Chief Justice of the State some time ago but for the fact that he felt that he could not give ug the practice of the law and accept a life ..... at the very moderate salary paid to the Chief Just -of Delawars. Mr. Vandegrift's ancestors were early Dutch folks of this town who emigrated to Delawars 00 years ago to become farmers and sea captains He is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and Senalo

Gray was his office preceptor

-Notaries public are scattered thick all over New representative business men of a neighborhood there is likely to be at least one notary. They turn up like cornscrews at ecclesiastical gatherings when a notary is suddenir called for on any public occasion. The notaries say that the business is not what it once was but the fees are still considerable in busy parts of town and especially along the wharves, where stip before notaries and other folks.

-The end of Commander Heyerman's sentence will find him well toward the top of the Commanders hat and shortly after his emergence from his cloud he will in the natural course of things become a Captain His sentence means to him financially a loss of about \$2,500 in pay and something besides in the increased is, to a man of Commander Heyerman's record and tem perament, the severe implication that roes with

—The European, and especially German, fancy for using cancelled postage stamps for decorative pur-poses seems to be making some headway in New York. One sees occasionally in a shop window the work of some amateur collector. Sometimes a china plate u almost completely covered with stamps fancifully of stamps, the corners or borders, are used to form the figures of stars and other objects. The work is desirate and tedious; the gesults are interesting rather than beautiful, though skill in the arrangement of colors

may be shown. -Taste in matters that concern burial rites and the memory of the dead is still extremely artificial and tawdry in many parts of this town. The elaborate floral decorations of the east side are famous, but there are other manifestations of taste quite as remarkable. There is afili a considerable demand for the west of those artists who produce marvellous mementers out of the hair of the dead, and there is a brisk trade in The cost and the gaudiness of glazed ornamen and the kind are almost beyond belief. Guit and times flowers. allver foil try plants trained over a cross or the fruits of a saint, and elaborate arrangements of newers,

ruite, and stuffed birds, fetch from \$5 to \$30 each. Foreign Notes of Real Interest,

Considerable excitement has arisen over the report that a life of Christ has been found in Thibet in the Lamasery of Hemia. The story of its discovery sufficiently circumstantial to suggest a serious attem to obtain possession of the manuscript for the first-h The Italians are growing so flerce against the French

that the representative of France in the ballet of "Excelsion," in the Scala Theatre of Milan was one night hissed off the stare, and the second night the demonstration was so savage that the character had to be taken out of the hallet. A new sect in Sussia is known as the Understant People, lately organized in starator. When a person falls ill, the elders come in and baptize him anew. Then they carry him down into an underground labers in

week the elders come to inspect the sick man and if

where he is left to wreatle with death alone.

A lien tamer has been brought into court by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Attorney Longon on the charge of "cruelly beating, in treating, and torturing a certain animal, to wit, a limit. 13-is were in a case wherein a woman executed a screen tine dance, and were whipped and irritated to a state of bad temper to make them audiciently will to state of had temper to make them andicted by which the re-fy the valgar tasts of the public. The presentials an leged that the hon, being dependent on man for real and sustemance and under his dominion, colonia to be regarded as zero nature. The lion tamer husbed the hone about with a whip and a puls, in order to give an excitement to the lady a dance. The judgment of the court was that the lion could not be made the a fecourt was that the lion could not be made 100meetic animal within the meaning of the art, and the

lion tamer was discharged. The St. Peteraburg correspondent of the face for graph has this to say on the friendly relations between the Crar and the German Emperor: "I am red or to formed that it is practically certain a meeting letwers the Czar and the Emperer William wit take | la e la the late summer or early autumn. The delate of the time and place are still unsettled. Where the pres-bers had the Kunnotherman freaty as the best brings of a new economic era, this regarded in the his set point cal circles from a not less important in the history point of view-as the foundation stone of the points of view—as the foundation state of the large of the principles against the incuration of social and principles against the incuration of social and archy. This, I am assured, on the best a the view taxes by the Cras financi. This will be vention in the accribed the removal of the difficult that the state of the line way of the removal of the difficult traces it makes and Austro-Lungary, when will be be appending concluded. In conversation with a linear ligniture lately the Crar declared that as and was but one of the protesn forms of tree sun, was like asia formulable enemy to peace and progress and most

be anamped out ruthlessly The new German uniform, in which the splited televi-The new German uniform in which the splicition is in the replaced by the kept of fathered marching kit of the German solder introduced in the figure than it was and, with the rivery and infinitely ingiter than that carried by the solders due to the neutral power. The standary collar for solders had neutral power to a standary collar for solders him entitle post at to be currented down one; the standard cost at to be currented the callor show is to be successful to the collar standard for one made of a one to be suited to the callor of the collar standard collars. upper parts of the boots are to be made of brief to be leader, and the made employed in them side in manufactured of lighter metal. The major a hours contents will be considerably lighteness. The second the polishing materials and of the innested with reduced by 200 and 4 0 grammes resistive? The hinder cartridge peach will disappear, and to reduce the control of the cont sate for its loss the two front oner will sace contact orty-five instead of thirty cartridges at while an estre reserve supply of thirty per man win follow in the rear. Further the present havened win be superseded by a new model weighing between a ? and 500 grammes less the belts. Ar. will be made of marrower leather, the mountings of the belmets will be made of aluminium and reduced in are and the evergents will not be as thickly padded as herefutors.